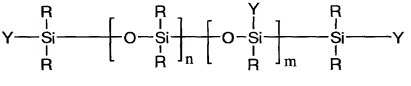
WHAT IS CLAIM

1. A metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder, wherein a silicon atom of organopolysiloxane is bonded by covalent bond with a metal atom through an oxygen atom.

2. The metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder of claim 1, wherein metal oxide is titanium oxide and/or zirconium oxide.

3. The metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder of claim 1, wherein metal oxide is titanium oxide and whose specific surface area is larger than $50m^2/g$.

4. The metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein the organopolysiloxane is the compound which forms residue group represented by general formula (1),



(1)

wherein, R is an alkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group and can be same or can be different, Y is a group represented by -R or $-R^1-Si(-O-)_3$, wherein R^1 is an alkylene group of carbon number 1-5, and can be same or can be different and at least one is $-R^1-Si(-O-)_3$, n=1-100 and m=0-5.

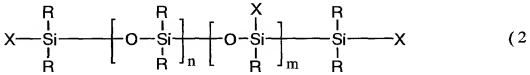
5. The metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder of claim 4, wherein R of general formula (1) is a methyl group.

6. A method for producing metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder which comprises; generating sol by hydrolysis of metal alkoxide, adding reactive organopolysiloxane to said sol to generate hybrid sol solution, then dropping the obtained hybrid sol solution into mixed solution of alkaline aqueous solution and organic solvent.

7. The method for producing metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid

powder of claim 6, wherein metal is titanium and/or zirconium.

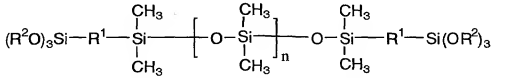
8. The method for producing metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder of claim 6 or claim 7, wherein the reactive organopolysiloxane is the organopolysiloxane derivatives represented by general formula (2),



(2)

wherein, R is an alkyl group, an aryl group or an aralkyl group and can be same or can be different, X is a group represented by -R –H or $-R^1-Si(OR^2)_3$, wherein R^1 is an alkylene group of carbon number 1-5 and R^2 is hydrogen or an alkyl group of carbon number 1-5 and can be same or can be different and at least one is –H or $-R^1-Si(OR^2)_3$, n=1-100 and m=0-5.

9. A method for producing porous metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder which comprises; generating sol by hydrolysis of titanium alkoxide, adding organopolysiloxane derivatives possessing end alkoxy groups represented by general formula (3) so as the molar ratio of alkoxide of titanium and said organopolysiloxane derivatives to be 3:1-50:1, to said sol to generate hybrid sol solution,



(3)

wherein R^1 is an alkylene group of carbon number 2-4, R^2 is CH_3 or C_2H_5 and n=6-16,

then dropping the obtained hybrid sol solution into mixed solution of alkaline aqueous solution and organic solvent.

10. A titanium oxide·silica composite prepared by heat treatment of porous titanium oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder, wherein a silicon atom of the organopolysiloxane is bonded by covalent bond with a titanium atom through an oxygen atom and hybridized homogeneously and whose specific surface area is larger than $50m^2/g$.

11. A producing method of the titanium oxide·silica composite by the heat treatment at the temperature of 300-700 ℃ of porous titanium oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder, wherein a silicon atom of the organopolysiloxane is bonded by covalent bond with a titanium atom through an oxygen atom and hybridized homogeneously and whose specific surface area is larger than $50m^2/g$.

12. A cosmetic composition in which metal oxide·organopolysiloxane hybrid powder described in any one of claims 1 to 5 is blended.

13. A cosmetic composition in which metal oxide·silica composite described in any one of claims 10 is blended.